

The Sun

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Davenportism.

The species of tyranny known as Davenportism is not only undemocratic but it is contrary to the spirit of American institutions. It is repugnant to the maintenance of popular rights. It is a centralizing device for removing from the hands of the people of each constituency all control over their own elections, and remitting such control to Washington. The odious and discredited Force bill was the natural outcome of DAVENPORT legislation. It was a logical but audacious attempt to minimize the power of the people, and to correspondingly exalt the influence and authority of a Republican Federal administration in Washington, and of executive Republican administrations throughout the country.

Besides this, the DAVENPORT system of election bulldozing is a useless waste of the people's money for no valid or satisfactory purpose. Take, in illustration of this, the contest of 1890 in this city, which was supervised by DAVENPORT and his three-by-nine followers, picked up for the occasion in odd nooks and corners of the town and vicinity. The pay of these Marshals and Supervisors for that election appears to have been \$200,076. What were the results? There were in the whole United States during the year succeeding, forty-six convictions for violating the electoral law. The one item of fees for the Supervisors was \$757,195. Each conviction, therefore, cost \$16,500, exclusive of court and counsel expenses and necessary disbursements.

The fact of the matter is that the whole system is a fraud from beginning to end. It provides, at the public expense, a means of livelihood without work to certain political adventurers, who are loth to let go of their biennial source of revenue. Nothing is further from their thoughts than any protection of the franchise from the taint of fraud or criminality. They are perfectly satisfied to have crimes against fair elections continue, to connive at them, and even to act as agents for carrying them forward, for a consideration. But to retain their claim to fees and allowances they must make some pretext of activity, and the victims of this self-protecting diligence are the innocent and sometimes unsuspecting electors who are huddled into Davenportism's iron cage, only to be discharged without trial or redress after the election is over.

The Democratic House of Representatives performed its plain duty to the people in repealing the DAVENPORT election laws, and the Democratic Senate should not adjourn until it has passed the repeal and sent it to the President to sign. Blot out from the statutes this oppressive, undemocratic and useless instrument of political bulldozing and blackmailing!

About Elections and Voters.

We are very highly gratified to know that the municipal authorities are doing all that can be done to prevent fraudulent practices in the elections. District Attorney Nicolson is doing his duty in the matter; Superintendent BREXEN has given him the aid of an expert body of police; the Grand Jury has brought in indictments against all persons charged with false registration, or with abetting it; warrants for the arrest of these persons are in the hands of the officers of the law; and it has been made evident by the action of the Court of General Sessions in cases before it, that there is to be no trifling with offenders against the election laws of New York.

Good for the municipal authorities! Good for local politics!

All the men who are parties to fraud in the elections, either at the registration office or at the polls, deserve to be, and we trust will be, subjected to the severest penalty that is provided by law for the offense. They are worse than ordinary felons. They are public enemies. They are enemies of the State, conspirators against the Government, traitors to the country. We trust that every one of them will be arrested and punished in a way that will prevent him from ever repeating his crime, and that will serve as a warning to other men of the kind. They must not be tolerated in New York.

Some of our Republican and Mugwump contemporaries are trying to raise a hullabaloo because the "naturalization machine" is active here at this time, as active as it was before elections. We are glad to know of the activity of this machine. It is a lawful and a glorious machine. It is one of the greatest and best pieces of American political mechanism that ever were constructed. It transforms aliens into Americans. The Mugwumps do not like it. They complain that a multitude of Italians, Jews, and other foreigners are hurrying to get out their naturalization papers in order that they may vote at the coming elections, and thus may exercise the grandest of all the rights of American citizenship. We are glad to hear it. We desire that every foreigner who has come to this country with the intention of staying in it, and who is duly qualified for naturalization, whether he be an Italian, a German, a Jew, a Slav, or an Irishman, should become an American citizen just as soon as he can be such according to law. We urge all un-naturalized foreigners living among us to apply for their first papers the very day they are entitled to them, and to be sure that they do not neglect to take out their final papers as soon as the court is empowered to issue them. If they do not want to become American citizens, we do not want them to stay in the United States. No alien holds in this country! Patriotic citizens only!

What is this "naturalization machine," the workings of which are disliked by the Mugwumps? It consists of the courts established by law, Federal courts and State courts. These courts examine the applicants for papers of naturalization, ascertain their qualifications for citizenship, and then the papers to those of them who are

lawfully entitled thereto. Do the Mugwumps suppose that the Judges of these courts are guilty of connivance with fraud, or that they fail to perform the duty of examining the aliens who seek to become citizens, or that they assume the authority of raising to the dignity of citizenship men who, for any cause, are precluded therefrom? If they do not, why their rage against the great American transformer "naturalization machine"?

Of course there are more applicants for papers of citizenship in the weeks just before an election than at other times of the year. The approach of an election stimulates the popular interest in politics, and leads un-naturalized persons to desire that they may be able to enjoy such rights as are enjoyed by other persons. The un-naturalized Italian, Jew, or German sees then that other Italians, Jews, and Germans can vote when he cannot, and he is very properly anxious to adopt the course through which he will be able to stand on a political level with them. Thus our foreign-born people are Americanized; thus they become imbued with patriotism. There is a world of good work done in this line by the "ward workers" and the political clubs of both parties—a thousand thanks to them. They "bring out the voters"—that is good. They urge men who are not voters to secure the right to vote, and thus they render the best of service to their country—praise be to them!

We want no illegal registration, no fraudulent voting, no cheating at the polls. We desire the exemplary punishment of these crimes in every case in which they are perpetrated. At the same time, we are desirous that the "naturalization machine" shall continue to run steadily at all times in accordance with the laws enacted for the regulation of its operations.

Let all citizens vote at every election. Let all residents who are not yet fully naturalized make haste to secure their papers of citizenship, so that they also may vote, and thus exercise their proper influence in the politics of their adopted country.

Let us all defend the free institutions of the United States.

For Judges in This City.

Four judicial offices are to be filled by the vote of the citizens of New York city this year: a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, a Surrogate, and two City Court Judges. For the first named of these judicial posts, the Democratic Convention, actuated by a sense of regard for a venerable party tradition, that Judges of courts of record should be re-nominated, and sustained in this view of the case by the absence of any other competing aspirant, put up the Hon. MILES BEACH, who was elected to this post in 1879, and will be re-elected presently to a second term, which will terminate when the constitutional disqualification against Judges holding office after reaching the age of seventy makes necessary the election of his successor.

JOHN H. V. ANOLD, the Democratic candidate for Surrogate, is a prominent and representative New York lawyer in active and lucrative professional practice. His services to the Democracy, judicious and continuous, have not been in the line of officeholding, though he was for three years President of the Board of Aldermen, and performed the duties devolving upon him as a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment with sagacity, consistency, and public spirit.

One of the Democratic nominees for Judge of the City Court, JAMES M. FITZSIMONS, is now on the bench of that tribunal, having been elected in 1879. Before being a Judge he was an Alderman, and it is a somewhat unusual fact that all four Democratic candidates for judicial honors in New York this year have had some previous experience in executive or legislative office. Mr. FITZSIMONS holds, as do a majority of our Judges, from an up-town district, but his Democratic colleague on the ticket for the other vacancy on the bench of the court, LEWIS J. CONLAN, is a down-town Democrat. Home rule and equal representation of all constituencies is one of the cherished principles of Tammany, and to this fact, in part, is due the selection of Mr. CONLAN. He was elected as an Assemblyman in 1885, and his qualifications for the place to which he has been nominated are deemed to be many and weighty by his down-town friends. The City Court is not important as an original fountain-head of jurisprudence, but it disposes in a year of many cases of grave importance to litigants; and a capable and alert Judge can do the people valuable service here, as was shown by Judge MCADAM, who was afterward promoted to the Superior Court.

All four Democratic candidates for judicial office on the county ticket will be elected, of course, and by big majorities. No need for extravagant support is necessary in the case of either. But all voters are interested in the candidates they intend to vote for, and the scrutiny invited in these cases proves anew the wisdom of the Democratic leaders in choosing candidates whose selection is an assurance of success, and whose qualifications reflect credit upon the Democracy.

Trees on Public Lands.

The House of Representatives has before it a bill designed "to protect public forest reservations." The tract specified under the act of March 3, 1891, and aggregating more than 17,000,000 acres. These tracts include not only some of the finest timber in this country, but some of the most picturesque and majestic landscape scenery. It has been found that the existing means of protecting them from depredation are inadequate, and also that permits to cut timber on them may lawfully be issued without compensation to the Government.

Commissioner BOWEN of the General Land Office, in a recent letter approving the pending bill, declares that the great forest reservations are really no more protected than any other public lands. "Information comes almost daily, showing continued trespassing and depredation within the reserves, committed by lumbermen, prospectors, fire hunters, and others, and forest fires caused by their careless and vicious, resulting in irreparable damage, especially those started by sheepherders in the mountain districts in the fall to create new pasturage for the following season." Secretary NOBLE had previously called attention to the lack of means for carrying out the act of 1891.

How, then, can the needed protection be secured? The pending bill authorizes the Secretary of War to make such details of troops for the purpose as the Secretary of the Interior may require. That these details would be the most economical and efficient mode of furnishing protection there can be no doubt. The alternative method would be to engage a special force of keepers or constables, but the troops can furnish organized and disciplined men under competent officers without additional pay or rations. Besides, the efficient work done

for years in the Yellowstone, Yosemite, Grant, and Sequoia national parks is the best testimonial to the value of military guards in preserving order and protecting the forests from destruction.

Two questions, however, may arise as to this plan. The troops have other duties to perform, and might not easily supply detachments to so many additional forest reserves, or for even fifteen, excluding Afognak Island in Alaska and the Yellowstone reserve, which latter can be taken care of by the present park guard. Perhaps the difficulty might be met by employing infantry as well as the cavalry hitherto exclusively used for the purpose, mounting the detachments of the former. Perhaps, also, cavalry enough might be spared, since, with proper encampments on the reservations, they would be nearly as available there as in the forts, for a call to duty elsewhere.

But the bill carries no appropriation for barracks and other accommodations for the troops thus to be detailed, or for executing its other provisions. Again, it provides no penalties for intruding upon the forest reservations without authority. It is true that there are general penalties for depredations upon public timber, but special penalties might themselves act as a deterrent and protection. One of the greatest troubles experienced by the troops in charge of the Yellowstone Park has been the lack of a proper code of laws for the forest.

An important feature of the pending bill, and the only one which seems to have aroused opposition, allows the Secretary to sell timber on these great forest reservations to the highest bidder, on sealed proposals, for not less than the duty appraised value. Several members of the House protested against any cutting of trees on the reservations, even in order to bring a revenue to the Government. Mr. McKAY, however, urged that the law of 1891 allows the Interior Department to issue free permits for cutting timber when its use is a public necessity to the region. He displayed permits that had been issued to more than fifty persons and corporations. His point was that the Secretary now had no authority to sell surplus timber, but had authority to give it away. The Interior Department has long believed that the Government ought to receive compensation for such timber permits. The theory of the present act is that these reservations are not intended for parks, but for forest preservation, with a view, also, to protecting the water sources, which are more or less dependent on the forests. Hence it is held that the forest cover can be perfectly protected, although with a thinning here and there, which should be done under proper regulations, and would even help to perpetuate the forests. The basis of the permit system is that it might be a hardship upon the neighboring settlers if areas as vast as those now set apart should be wholly shut off from furnishing timber for domestic use or manufactures, thus forcing them to haul it from a long distance.

Mr. McKAY holds that the bill does not create new facilities for decreasing the timber on the reserves, but only substitutes sales for gratuitous permits. He also it is estimated, "the Government can realize from \$250,000 to \$500,000 annually from this plus and useless timber." It would justify an appropriation for the needs of the troops. But any inroads on the forest cover, even under Government regulation, must be jealously watched, and care taken that they do no injury to the reservations.

The Phosphate Industry.

We find in a special report of the Commissioner of Labor the latest statistics relating to the phosphate industry of the United States. The report not only shows the actual output of our phosphate mines, but estimates the period during which the industry may be expected to continue.

MR. CARROLL D. WRIGHT, the Commissioner of Labor, points out in his introduction that the value of the discovery of phosphates, from an agricultural viewpoint, cannot be overrated. Previously to 1841, the principal commercial fertilizer had been bone dust, but, in the year named, guano was introduced from the Chincha Islands of Peru, and, owing to the greater solubility of this commodity, the demand for it rapidly increased. As time went on, however, the inadequate and rapidly decreasing supply of guano and bone dust led to the active development of the phosphate industry in South Carolina in 1867, and in Florida some twenty-one years later. In 1891, the last year for which statistics are given, the quantity of phosphate produced in the United States was 737,133 tons, much the larger portion of which came from South Carolina, where, at present, the mines are most vigorously worked. The next largest producer of the fertilizer is France, which, in the year named, was credited with 400,000 tons, after which should be placed Belgium with 300,000. The entire output of the world in 1891, outside of the United States, was 830,000 tons.

The home consumption of the fertilizer takes place chiefly in the Southern, Eastern, and Western States. It is conspicuously in demand for the cotton crop of the South, for the fruit and vegetable crops of the East, and for the grain crops of the West. As regards the situation of the principal deposits, we learn that there are in South Carolina twenty-three land mines and seven river mines; that there is one land mine in North Carolina, while there are no fewer than eighty-eight land mines and eighteen river mines in Florida. The number of acres controlled for mining purposes in Florida is 172,843; in North Carolina, 2,500, and in South Carolina 69,730, or a total of 252,133 acres. The total capital invested in plant in Florida is \$2,140,582, and in land, \$1,346,067; in North Carolina the plant is represented by \$2,000 and the land by \$100,000; in South Carolina the plant is worth \$2,563,200 and the land \$2,930,000. The total average number of employees engaged in the production of phosphates is 9,175, but this does not include all the labor in one mine or the skilled labor in two mines, the facts in relation to which are not reported. The total amount of money expended for labor was \$2,473,615, and the average earnings of a miner amounted to \$270 per annum.

We are assured that great pains have been taken by the Department of Labor to collect trustworthy information as to the amount of phosphates which may reasonably be expected to be delivered hereafter from the mines. The quantity in sight in South Carolina is computed at 14,000,000 tons; in this State, the industry, at the present rate of production, will extend over twenty-eight years from 1891. The quantity of phosphate visible in North Carolina, Georgia, and other States is put down at 1,000,000 tons, while Florida is credited with the enormous quantity of 131,056,116 tons. Taken together, these estimates show a total of 145,056,416 tons of phosphate in sight, and enable us to measure the future opportunities for the employment of labor in this industry.

Where We Are At.

By the same mail from Washington we have two interesting public documents.

One of these papers is a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a resolution of the Senate requesting information as to the danger of a deficiency in the revenues of the Government for the current year. This communication concludes thus:

"A simple calculation will show that with the small existing balance now in the Treasury, and which has been decreasing in various degrees for several years, the revenues for the remaining three-quarters of the present fiscal year, and no legislative reduction of expenditures, there may be contemplated a deficit at the end of the year of \$50,000,000 in the revenues, and over \$100,000,000 with reference to the estimates."

The other interesting public document to which we refer is a bill introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. WILLIAM COGSWELL of Salem, Mass.

It relates to the Oconia dispar. Now, everybody may not know what the Oconia dispar is. The ordinary reader may be in the position of the man who, seeing a lecture advertised on the Age of PERICLES, asked "What are pericles?" But in order that no one should remain in ignorance as to the Oconia dispar, Mr. COGSWELL tells the common herd that it is the Gypsy moth; and that, as to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, it is "in her midst."

Mr. COGSWELL, therefore, desires the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, to enact as follows:

"That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to cause to be exterminated the Oconia dispar, or Gypsy moth, an insect pest which has found lodgment in the territory of the United States in the State of Massachusetts."

A deficit of fifty millions of dollars in sight, an income tax threatened, and a serious proposition to spend a hundred thousand dollars because the Gypsy moth has been seen at Salem!

Let the name of GYPSY MOTH COGSWELL be added to the list of Eminent Statesmen of the Present Day!

It is an judgment that the report will be printed at Washington before the first of November—Sun, Sept. 24, 1893.

Since the thing is to be done, won't the Senate kindly hurry up a little, so that everybody may understand that THE SUN is a sure enough prophet?

THE SUN for once finds fault with Senator McKAY. His fault, of course, is that he has been outwitted by the Republican Party. The Republican Party has taken a full and complete victory in the election of 1892.

In other words, Mr. COGSWELL is advised by this organ of Massachusetts thought, that he ought to repudiate the platform on which he was elected, and betray the confidence of the party whose suffrages made him President!

A woman again. We learn that the promoter of the recent revolution in the republic of Guatemala, through which a dictator has been set up, was an ambitious woman, the American wife of Gen. BARRIOS, a lady whose name is not unknown in New York. The enemies of BARRIOS in Guatemala declare that it was she who induced him to proclaim himself dictator, and who is the author of the arbitrary policy under which the country is ruled at the present time. The American wife of BARRIOS is said to have been a woman of great energy and ambition, and who is the author of the arbitrary policy under which the country is ruled at the present time. The American wife of BARRIOS is said to have been a woman of great energy and ambition, and who is the author of the arbitrary policy under which the country is ruled at the present time.

She may yet rue the day in which she conceived the dictatorship. The anti-BARRIOS Guatemalans are aroused against her. They denounce her in whispers. They condemn her in placards which are stuck up in the night time on the dead walls and fences of the city of Guatemala, and which they get out in the morning and burn. The placards are circulars which are surreptitiously printed and secretly distributed, in which she is characterized as an "American interloper." There is no doubt that she is in danger. If the Constitutionalists who are lurking around the capital and on the Salvadoran frontier, should suddenly break into the field against the dictatorship, she will overthrown, and she cannot say that she will not suffer as hard as she has been charged with inflicting upon others. We are surprised at her course. Americans ought to be the champions of democratic freedom and republican institutions everywhere.

Women Suffrage Unconstitutional in Michigan.

From the Chicago Herald.

The Supreme Court of the State of Michigan has decided unanimously that the act of the Legislature conferring municipal suffrage on women is unconstitutional. The argument used by the majority of the court is that the qualifications of electors must be uniform throughout the State, and that wherever the Constitution has prescribed they cannot be added to or taken from by the Legislature. As the Constitution provides that only male citizens are entitled to vote, the court holds that the act of the Legislature which confers the elective franchise upon women is unconstitutional. This is maintained, can be done only by an amendment to the Constitution itself.

This is the logic upon which Congressional suffrage has been denied to women when from an up-town district, but his Democratic colleague on the ticket for the other vacancy on the bench of the court, LEWIS J. CONLAN, is a down-town Democrat. Home rule and equal representation of all constituencies is one of the cherished principles of Tammany, and to this fact, in part, is due the selection of Mr. CONLAN. He was elected as an Assemblyman in 1885, and his qualifications for the place to which he has been nominated are deemed to be many and weighty by his down-town friends. The City Court is not important as an original fountain-head of jurisprudence, but it disposes in a year of many cases of grave importance to litigants; and a capable and alert Judge can do the people valuable service here, as was shown by Judge MCADAM, who was afterward promoted to the Superior Court.

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As to Railroad Accidents.

To the Editor of THE SUN.—As a preventive of rear-end collisions on railroad tracks, why don't the road adopt a calcium light to be attached to the rear of each train, said light to be so arranged as to be visible in the night, and to be so constructed that when needed and the light turned on? Such a light would be seen for more than a mile back or forward and be a warning signal to approaching trains. It would occupy only a small space and could be moved from one car to another.

For head collisions why not put across the front of the locomotive, just below the large chimney, a strong light and attach it to the front of the locomotive on both sides of the track? Such a light, placed there, would be seen for more than a mile back or forward and be a warning signal to approaching trains. It would occupy only a small space and could be moved from one car to another.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

King Humbert and the Peace of Europe.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Once more the King of Italy has spoken the right word at the right time and thereby done not his own country alone, but Europe in general, a service for which he will be justly remembered. He has announced the Italian securities held in France, together with startling predictions that the payment of interest on the Italian national debt would be suspended, if not at once, certainly after the payment of the coupons not falling due. To aggravate the panic the ultra-conservative and clerical newspapers were suddenly apprised by mysterious correspondents at Rome that the Italian Minister of War had issued a secret circular ordering the modification within a short time of the Italian reserves and doubling the carriages in all the Alpine and frontier fortresses. The Italian War Minister had issued no such secret circular, nor had the Italian carriages been doubled, nor was there a word of the whole story that Italy meant war or was preparing for war. But this did not matter.

The effectiveness went on increasing all over France. The English Government elevated itself to the excitement to pay the Italian securities, its sympathy and good will for the Triple Alliance, without really taking any serious risks, and the English squadron in the Mediterranean received orders, trumpeted through all the press, to visit the Italian ports as soon as the Russians got through with their demonstrations in the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. It cannot be denied that the Italian position thus mysteriously developed on both sides of the Alps, and particularly in France, very serious harm might easily have come to pass. And it is, therefore, to be recorded to the credit of the King of Italy that he seized, by an instinct of kingship, which does great honor to his head and to his heart, upon the precise moment at which he could make the Italian securities, without really turning to relieve this tension by a few sentences of chivalrous feeling and of statesmanlike common sense. When the news reached Monza, the Windsor Castle of Italy, near Milan, on Oct. 11, that the famous French Marshal, MacMahon, ex-President of the republic, who won his title of Duke of Magenta on one of the great battles of the war of liberation waged in behalf of Italy by Napoleon III., lay dying at his chateau of St. Nery, near Montargis, in France, King Humbert instantly dictated and sent through his Ambassador in Paris, to the French Minister of War, a message full of sympathy, in which the Italian sovereign cordially recognized the debt of gratitude due by his people to the French people, and expressed the earnest hope that the Marshal Duke might long be spared to the affectionate respect of Italy and to the admiration of the brave French army.

It is not exactly the message which the stock exchange or the Parisian moneys would have liked from the Italian sovereign meditating an immediate descent upon the plains of Provence. It was the message of a friendly sovereign, recalling in the most graceful and expressive way possible to his own people and to the people of France the glorious memories of a war which had been united to Italy, and which had been fought by the combined armies of Italy and of France for Italian freedom, when he was himself a lad, and which had been victoriously carried through by France and by Italy against a great power, now the ally of Italy, long the foe of France, and now the acknowledged master of the policy of the world. It was a message which recalled the Russian alliance and the triumph of Russia in eastern Europe. Without affording anybody in France or in Europe the slightest available cause of offence, King Humbert, by this message, at once blew to the winds all the stories of the projected Italian onslaught upon France, gratified the anti-Austrian feelings of the French people, and skillfully touched the political instincts of the Russian Government.

If the hereditary system of monarchy is open, as we in America think and see, to grave objections, it must also be admitted that it can on occasion be turned to good account by a King. King Humbert, a statesman, and a soldier, a man of high character and high ability, has saved the defeated Italian from the destruction, sweeping up the dusky and dangerous deluges and past the routed remnants of their English allies, bringing with them, an English eyewitness honestly records, hope and victory, as the light of battle in their faces, and also reminding the statesmen and politicians of western Europe, and to very long ago the heir of the Italian crown, Prince of Naples, was received with cordial goodwill at the court of St. Petersburg, and that only a year or two ago a quiet and practical understanding is known to have been arranged between the representative of the Italian Empire and the representative of the Russian Empire, and in eastern Europe of Italy with Russia, and in western Europe of Italy with France, and the responsibility of such a catastrophe will not rest upon Italy, thanks to the good sense and political courage of her sovereign.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Two very pretty weddings have enlivened the past week, though neither of them were very smart affairs. Outside of the large dinner and King connection but few were invited to the marriage of Miss Edith Draper and Mr. Joseph Dyer, one of this year's debutantes. The bride, who is pretty and has an undeniable air of grace and breeding, was richly groomed and wore a veil of unusually fine and delicate lace. She had but two bridesmaids, her sister, Miss Alice Dyer, one of this year's debutantes, who is small and very pretty, and her sister-in-law, Miss Laroque, who is tall and handsome. The congregation was composed principally of those who were expected later at the wedding breakfast, and included Sir Roderick and the Misses Cameron, Miss Eleanor Robinson, Miss C. Dyer, and Miss Dyer, and a number of other friends. The wedding breakfast was a very simple affair, and was followed by a very quiet and unostentatious reception. The bride and groom were accompanied by their parents and a few friends to the train. The wedding was a very quiet and unostentatious affair, and was followed by a very quiet and unostentatious reception.

An unusual number of tall, striking-looking women were among the witnesses. Mrs. Draper and her elder daughter, Mrs. William May, being both conspicuously so. Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore, Mrs. Andros, Mrs. Richard Irving, Mrs. Alfred Young, and several members of the Dyer family were also present. All of whom were faultlessly attired according to the prevailing fashion, with shoulder capes, frills, and fur-trimmed, expanding into wings on either side, and occupied no inconsiderable space. Voluminous skirts can be compressed, but an artificial breadth of shoulders is immovable.

Invitations in the latest English style of type and character have been issued by Mrs. Jaffray for the marriage of her daughter with Capt. Jaffray at the Church of the Transfiguration on Wednesday, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock. A wedding breakfast for a limited number of relatives and friends will follow at Mrs. Jaffray's house in West Nineteenth street.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Annie de Saules, daughter of Mr. Arthur de Saules, who some years ago was a member of the handsome and attractive Miss Katie Leck-scher, to Mr. Garrison McIntosh of Pittsburg, Pa. This will be another very youthful marriage, as Miss de Saules has hardly yet made her debut in the social world, where her mother was so popular, and her fiancé is a recent graduate of Yale College.

Chicago has swallowed up a number of society people during the week. The great Columbian Exposition, which is to close officially day after tomorrow, will probably remain open to visitors for some time to come. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane and their daughters are still at the Auditorium, as are also Colonel and Mrs. Jay. Governor and Mrs. Wetmore, and Mr. and Mrs. William P. Douglass have returned within a day or two. Frederic I. Jones and Miss Beatrice Jones, Mr. Charles A. Post, Mr. William Post, and Miss Daisy Post are also among the enthusiasts who are likely to stay a few days longer.

The Mecca of American tourists abroad this year promises to be Egypt. They have discovered that Egypt is the most perfect in the world, and that there is more to be seen in the land of the Nile than in any of the countries of Europe. Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod are among the many New Yorkers who will spend the winter on the Nile. The Valent, with Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, and their large ship's company of Captains, will also be in Egypt. Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, who are both well known in New York, probably will not leave as soon as was expected. Their departure has been deferred until late in November, which will give them abundant time to cross the Atlantic, make their cruise through the Mediterranean, stopping wherever their tastes and inclinations may point, and then proceed through the Suez Canal and the Red Sea, and return to New York by a route of the winter will be one of variety and enjoyment which sounds almost fabulous to the common mind. And yet there are people who have so foolish a fondness for terra firma that they would prefer the monotony of every-day life in a dwelling like Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt's mansion to a floating palace, buffeted about by the winds and waves, and swinging from side to side in its gale-plunges through old ocean's angry billows, to the detriment of its luxurious furnishings and the sometime discomfort of the owner and his friends.

Speaking of yachting reminds one of our late visitor and rival, Lord Dunraven, whose account of his cruise in the "Hesperus" in the Baltic and the North Sea, and his visit to the Yachting Club in America, were some of the most interesting and valuable contributions to the literature of the sport. But then we have not the habit which seems to be current in England of pronouncing a boat or a horse that has been three times fairly and squarely beaten to be the very best and fastest of its kind!

Work upon the new Opera House is advancing rapidly. It is no doubt that the season will open on Nov. 2, which will be four weeks from to-morrow night. Lovers of harmony in color, as well as in sound, will be glad to hear that white and gold, which we have been satisfied for years past, will not predominate in the painting and upholstery of the auditorium. A rich maroon, with delicate shades of blue and green, and the hangings, have been chosen for the new color. As each box is to have an electric chandelier, there is no danger that the dark, rich shade will produce an effect of gloom or heaviness. It will form a beautiful background for the dresses and jewels of the ladies and be infinitely more becoming than the lighter shades of blue and green, which have been chosen for the new color. As each box is to have an electric chandelier, there is no danger that the dark, rich shade will produce an effect of gloom or heaviness. It will form a beautiful background for the dresses and jewels of the ladies and be infinitely more becoming than the lighter shades of blue and green, which have been chosen for the new color. As each box is to have an electric chandelier, there is no danger that the dark, rich shade will produce an effect of gloom or heaviness. It will form a beautiful background for the dresses and jewels of the ladies and be infinitely more becoming than the lighter shades of blue and green, which have been chosen for the new color.

With the opening of the Opera House this winter season will be fairly established, and expectant hostesses will begin to select the dates for their entertainments. The young and dancing-loving continent are already counting on the Opera House as the place where they will probably and those who may possibly be invited to the last-named list is Mrs. Sloane, who has a second daughter, Miss Emily Sloane, to introduce this year, besides Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, both of whom have beautiful ballrooms attached to their houses. Mr. and Mrs. Martin Livingston and Mr. Ogden Mills, who are both well known in New York, and who have both been in London on a scale of more than usual sumptuousness may be expected from there. Mrs. McKay Twombly announces a large musicale early in the winter. Mr. Twombly and Mrs. Sloane are the only Vanderbilt mansions that will be open for the season. Mrs. Frederic Vanderbilt has been held up all summer at Newport and limits herself to dinners and luncheons in town. Moreover, her niece, Miss Daisy Post, is not to be introduced this year, as has been incorrectly mentioned. Neither is Miss Beatrice Post, the daughter of Mr. Charles A. Post, old enough to make her debut. Mr. and Mrs. Post, it is said, have been confuted with Miss Alice Post, who is one of the debutantes of the winter, and the daughter of Mr. George B. Post, the distinguished architect.

Quarterly Pension Payments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary Hoke Smith has issued his requisition on the Secretary of the Treasury for \$12,200,000 in payment of the quarterly pensions due on Nov. 4 at the following agencies: New York, \$850,000; Indianapolis, \$1,000,000; Knoxville, \$1,400,000; Louisville, \$1,100,000; Cincinnati, \$1,400,000; Philadelphia, \$1,750,000; St. Louis, \$1,400,000.

A Good Man for Senator.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Permit me to call the attention of the voters of the Fifth Senate